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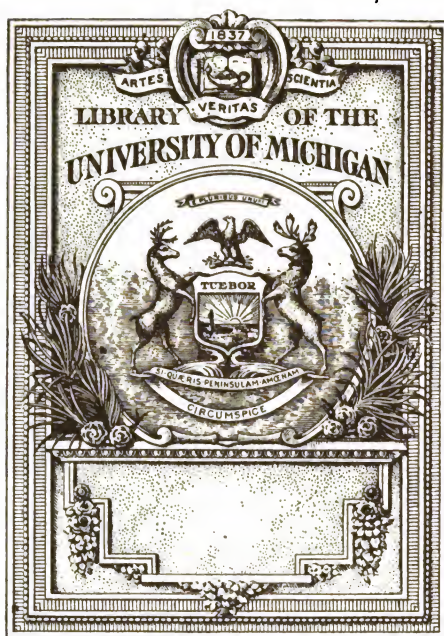
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH

ANTIMASONIC

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,

OR

MASSACHUSETTS,

HELD AT BOSTON, SEPT. 11, 12 & 13,

1833.

No. 4.
FOURTH ANTIMASONIC STATE CONVENTION.

ANTIMASONIC
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,
OF
MASSACHUSETTS,

HELD AT BOSTON, SEPT. 11, 12 & 13,

. 1833,

FOR THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR AND
LT. GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH, AND
"FOR THE PURPOSE OF 'CONSULTING UPON THE COMMON GOOD, BY
SEEKING REDRESS OF WRONGS AND GRIEVANCES SUFFERED'
FROM SECRET SOCIETIES."

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JONATHAN HOWE, FOR THE CONVENTION.
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1833.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION
OF
ANTIMASONIC REPUBLICANS.



Boston, Wednesday Sept. 11, 1833—10 o'clock, A. M.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETEEN DELEGATES, chosen by the Antimasonic people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from eleven Counties, (in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Antimasonic members of the Legislature and others, held in March last,) assembled this morning, at ten o'clock, in the REPRESENTATIVES HALL, of the State House, "for the purpose of consulting upon the common good, seeking redress of wrongs and grievances suffered from Secret Societies, nominating candidates for Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, and generally to transact such other business as the cause of Antimasonry may require."

The meeting was called to order by GEORGE ODIORNE of Boston, and the Convention organized, by the choice of

JOHN BAILEY of Norfolk, *President*.

BENJAMIN HALLETT of Barnstable, 1st *Vice President*.

THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN of Worcester, 2d *Vice President*.

ALPHEUS BIGELOW of Middlesex, 3d. *Vice President*.

MICAH H. RUGGLES of Bristol, 4th *Vice President*.

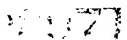
Secretaries.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALLETT of Boston, HERMAN ATWILL of Concord, DANIEL HENSHAW of Lynn, AMASA WALKER of Boston.

On it being suggested that many members of the Convention were absent in years, it was voted that it be considered in order for members, who may wish to sit covered, to wear their hats.

Rules and Orders.

The Rules and Orders of the National Antimasonic Convention, held at Philadelphia in 1830, were adopted.



5-3-32. H.C.W.

Prayer.

On motion of GEORGE ODIORNE, it was *voted*, that Rev. Mr. PIERPONT of Boston, who is present by invitation for that purpose, be requested to address the throne of Grace.

A fervently eloquent, and emphatic prayer, for a blessing on the deliberations of the Convention, for charity to all mankind, and that the hidden things of iniquity might be brought to light, was offered by the Rev. Mr. PIERPONT.

Accommodation for Reporters.

On motion of B. F. HALLETT, *voted*, that accommodations be provided for gentlemen connected with the press, who may wish to be informed of the proceedings of the Convention.

Number of Members present.

Messrs. MANLY of Middlesex, BARNES of Suffolk, BUFFUM of Essex, PORTER of Norfolk, ADAMS of Plymouth, CASE of Bristol, LOVELL of Barnstable, DOWLEY of Worcester, RICHARDS of Hampshire, FULLER of Hampden, and WHITAKER of Franklin, were appointed to examine the certificates of members elect, and prepare a list of the members of this Convention, who may be present and take their seats, designating the towns and counties to which they belong. This Committee afterwards reported, That the whole number who had taken their seats, was 419, from eleven Counties, viz :

From Suffolk County,	88
“ Middlesex,	104
“ Essex,	39
“ Norfolk,	71
“ Worcester,	45
“ Bristol,	34
“ Hampshire,	3
“ Hampden,	2
“ Franklin,	5
“ Plymouth,	23
“ Barnstable,	5
	<hr/>
	419

REPORT OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The following Report from the State Committee was read by the Secretary, accepted, and referred to a special Committee.

The State Antimasonic Committee, appointed by the State Convention held at Worcester, Sept. 5th, 1832, to continue their services until another Committee should be appointed, request permission to present the following relation of the principal transactions connected with their duties, for the past year.

The State Committee was first organized and appointed, by the State Convention assembled at Boston in 1829, "for the purpose of diffusing such information, holding such correspondence, publishing such documents and papers, and otherwise attending to all the objects of this Convention, as they may think proper."

The same Committee has been reappointed every subsequent year, by the State Conventions, with the addition of two members to the Committee in 1832.

The State Committees are not a distinct body, but a part of the whole Committees for state, counties, towns and wards, having no more power than any member of either of those Committees. An examination of the organization of this Committee, will show that it was rendered as republican and as directly amenable to its constituents, as it is possible to constitute any Committee for any public purpose. We rehearse the proceedings of the Convention of 1829, which first organized the several Committees.

"On motion of Gen. Epaphras Hoyt, of Franklin,

"Voted, That Messrs. Oliver, of Essex; Congdon, of Bristol; Lazell, of Plymouth; Peters, of Worcester; Williams, of Franklin; Thacher, of Norfolk, and Adams, of Middlesex, be a Committee to take into consideration the expediency of organizing State, County, Town and District Committees, who subsequently reported;

That as the great object of this Convention is to spread information before the people on the subject of Free Masonry, it is obvious that assistance must be employed in various parts of this Commonwealth. They, therefore, respectfully recommend, that the gentlemen composing the Suffolk Committee, be appointed a State Committee, for the purpose of diffusing such information, holding such correspondence, publishing such documents and papers, and otherwise attending to all the objects of this Convention, as they may think proper.

Further, they recommend, that a County Committee be appointed in each county, (where they are not already chosen,) in such manner as the people in those counties shall determine. And that it be the duty of each Antimasonic County Committee in this Commonwealth to correspond with the State Committee, and Ward or Town Committees, within their respective counties, collect and diffuse information on the subject of Free Masonry; call meetings and otherwise attend to the objects of this Convention as they may think proper; and also, that each Committee, appointed under this organization, fill their own vacancies; and when any member, or members of either State, County, Ward, Town or District Committee, shall be present at the meeting of either of the above named Committees, he or they shall be considered members of the same, and act accordingly.

"The above Report was unanimously accepted."

It will thus be seen that all the members of state, county, and town committees, have concurrent powers, in all matters of deliberation, and that the State Committee can at any time, be outvoted by members of other committees, who have a right to take part in all the proceedings of the State Committee, when holding their meetings. For the sake of convenience alone, the State Committee have heretofore been selected from the county of Suffolk, because it was supposed that if the members lived remote from each other, they could rarely be called together for any purpose, and thus many occasions for placing the subject

of Free Masonry in its true light before the people, would be lost. Your Committee however think that an addition of members from the country, would be advantageous and not inconvenient.

The main object of a State Committee, is to constitute a responsible organ, for the diffusion of information, and to carry into effect the resolves of State Conventions, publishing the necessary calls for public meetings, and holding such correspondences, as they deem may best advance the cause of Antimasonry, subject to the approval or disapproval of the Convention.

This duty the State Committee have endeavoured faithfully to discharge, the past year.

It has been one great object of Antimasons, to convince the public of the *plain fact*, that the disclosures made of Freemasonry, as it actually exists, are *true*. The Rhode Island Investigation, and the unanswered challenge to the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge of this state to disprove the specific allegations against Masonry, have well established this first important point in our cause. No Mason, possessing any character for truth and veracity, now dares deny that the oaths and penalties and signs and ceremonies of Freemasonry, are *such, to the letter*, as the Antimasonic Convention of this Commonwealth *allege* them to be.

If any such Mason exists, your Committee *invite him*, as they have invited the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge, to step forward *in his own name*, and place his finger on a single allegation against Freemasonry, charged and sanctioned by the State Convention or its committee, which he *dares deny*.

In order to bring to a distinct issue the question of *fact* as to the disclosures relating to Masonry, the last State Convention adopted full and minute allegations disproving every assertion and denial (but one) made in the Declaration of the 1200 Masons of this state, and that Convention voted, that the State Committee be a Committee to act as the Representatives of the Antimasonic Republican Convention, in asserting and pledging themselves to sustain the truth of the allegations against the Masonic Institution, adopted by said Convention, and to tender to the 1200 signers of the Declaration or to any or all, of the Masonic bodies in this state, their Grand Officers, Lecturers, Orators, or Committees, a trial by Jury or a trial by the Legislature to test the truth of the 38 specific charges, preferred against the Institution.

In pursuance of this authority, the State Committee, on the 11th of September, 1832, addressed a letter to the presiding officer of the Grand Chapter, and also of the Grand Lodge, which letters were severally placed in the hands of the proper officers of the Chapter and Lodge, and from which we make the following extract :

"Holding themselves subject to the verdict of public opinion, and presuming that no body of men in this country can fairly claim to be above it, the Antimasonic Convention have proposed an issue, to test, so far as facts are concerned, the question between Antimasons and Masons, which now divides the community, by offering on their part to appoint a committee who should assert the allegations contained in the said reply to be true. They also proposed that either the twelve hundred, or any of the grand bodies or officers of the Masonic Fraternity in this State, should appoint a committee on their part, who would

publicly, in some newspaper, charge the Antimasonic committee personally, with falsehood, in uttering these allegations. That committee should then commence an action of libel against the Masonic committee and thus both parties having compulsory process to procure testimony, the trial, if fairly conducted, could not fail "*to establish truth and expose imposition.*"

"It would seem to be no more than a just deference to public opinion, that where, in matters of fact, twelve hundred respectable citizens unequivocally deny, what more than three hundred equally respectable citizens as positively assert, some certain mode should be adopted, thro' the judicial or legislative tribunals, to find out where the truth lies; in order that *truth* may be established and *imposition* be exposed. With this view we take this method of apprizing you and the body over which you preside, (which we learn is to assemble this evening,) that the State Antimasonic Convention, at their recent session, voted, that the undersigned, as the representatives of that Convention, do assert, and pledge themselves to sustain, the truth of the allegations against Freemasonry above referred to. This the undersigned have the honor to inform you that they are prepared to do, and they respectfully solicit the appointment of a committee on your part, for that purpose. Should you comply with this request, we shall be happy to furnish the committee with specifications of the aforesaid allegations, which if untrue, they may specifically deny, in the form proposed, so as to make up a legal issue on the facts, before a jury or other suitable civil tribunal. Whenever we may be advised of the appointment of such a committee, we shall be gratified to communicate with them in any suitable manner that may be most agreeable.

"We unaffectedly assure you, Sir, and the body over which you preside, that we make this proposal, not with any hostile feeling toward any of the individuals who compose the Masonic Fraternity in this State, but with an earnest desire to place the principles and practices, secret or open, of the Masonic Institution, before the public, in the most authentic form, to enable them to decide understandingly, upon the merits of the question between us."

Subsequently the following thirty eight specific allegations were communicated to the Grand Chapter and the Grand Lodge. The only answer from either of those Masonic bodies to these charges has been "dignified silence." We have accordingly done as they do in courts of law, when an obstinate and hardened offender stands mute, and refuses to plead to the indictment: gone on before the jury of the *people* to prove Freemasonry guilty, and we find the number of that Jury daily lessening, who hold out against a verdict of condemnation.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FREEMASONRY.

THE Declaration, signed by about twelve hundred Freemasons, "of Boston and vicinity," denies, unequivocally, *all* the allegations against Freemasonry, and Freemasons, that have been made, during the last five years. Some of the most material of these allegations, which the State Committee (in behalf of the Antimasonic State Convention) are prepared to prove, are the following. We allege,

1. That the kidnapping and consequent murder of William Morgan, was preconcerted in Lodges and Chapters, and carried on with their knowledge and co-operation, and that none but Freemasons were concerned in that outrage.

2. That the only motive for this crime, was the disclosure of Masonic secrets, by Morgan.

3. That the penalty imposed for a violation of Masonic oaths is *death*, and *death* only.

4. That the Masonic construction of Masonic penalties, is *death* for a violation of Masonic law; and that no ceremony, lecture, or injunction in Masonry, previous to 1827, explains away this plain literal construction, but that the whole tenor of all such authorities enforce it, in the strongest terms.

5. That the manner of the infliction of death, imposed by these penalties, in eight of the degrees, beginning with the first, is—cutting the throat and tearing out the tongue—tearing out the heart—severing, quartering and dismembering the body, and burning to ashes—tearing the breast open, and throwing the heart on a dunghill to rot—smiting the skull off, and exposing the brains to the sun—pulling down the house of the offender, and hanging him on one of its timbers—striking the head off, and placing it on a lofty spire—tearing out the eyes, chopping off the hands, quartering the body, and throwing it among the rubbish of the Temple.

6. That Freemasonry, by the legitimate operation of her principles, and the literal construction of her oaths, has prevented the detection, indicting and conviction of kidnappers and murderers.

7. That Masonic jurors have refused to indict or to convict Masonic offenders, and that Masonic witnesses have refused to testify against them.

8. That in the contest of five years, between the legal tribunals of New York and Freemasonry, but two verdicts and three pleas of guilty have been obtained against the kidnappers and murderers, though well known; and the whole amount of punishment that has been inflicted for these outrages, committed by a large body of men, has been five years and five months imprisonment in county jails, distributed among five convicts!

9. That no "partial and inflammatory representation" of these offences, committed by Masons, has been made, beyond what the facts, as judicially established, fully warrant.

10. That these offences grew out of the legitimate construction and application of the oaths, principles and engagements of Freemasons.

11. That the five Masons sentenced for participation in the crime, eighteen indicted, and many others implicated, have ever remained in full fellowship with Lodges and Chapters, and that some of them have been since advanced to high Masonic honors.

12. That these convicts and kidnappers are held in full communion by Masons in Massachusetts, because the principles of Masonry require all Lodges and Chapters to receive and fellowship Masons, so long as they retain membership in any Lodge or Chapter.

13. That the perpetrators of the violence on Morgan were not "*a few misguided men*," but were men comprising the most active occupations and professions, as respectable in the communities where they lived, as the twelve hundred signers of the Declaration are in this community.

14. That at least three hundred and fifty Masons were accessory to the outrage, or principals in the crime, and that it became known, Masonically, to at least five hundred more Masons, in New York, soon after it was committed, and, as there is no doubt, to acting Masonic bodies generally, throughout the United States.

15. That Lodges and Chapters concealed the criminals, contributed money to protect them from justice, and to enable one of the actual murderers to escape from the country.

16. That forty-three of the most active criminals, whom we can name, were men of high respectability and standing, comprising officers of justice, and belonging to almost every occupation and trade, and to three of the learned professions, and that the murderers themselves were men of no mean consideration.

17. That Masonic principles, oaths and engagements are, in every essential particular, the same in Massachusetts as in New York.

18. That a knowledge of the crimes of Masons in New York, by Massachusetts Masons, soon after those offences were committed, is fairly inferred from the introduction of a check test or oath here, from New York, established to exclude from the Lodges those who studied the disclosures made by Morgan.

19. That the Masons of Massachusetts, when called upon formally, in 1830, by the State Antimasonic Convention, to disfellowship the Masonic bodies in New York, which cherished the Morgan conspirators, declined to do so, or to deny, as a Masonic body, the truth of the disclosures against Freemasonry, or to renounce the system, or to disapprove the murder.

20. That Masonic newspapers, Masonic officers, and Masons of great respectability, embracing even Ministers of the Gospel, in this State and in Rhode Island, have justified the murder of Morgan, and declared he had met his just deserts, for a violation of his Masonic oaths!

21. That in repeated instances Masonic oaths have proved to be stronger, and more binding on the consciences of Masons, than civil oaths, in trials and examinations before judicial and legislative tribunals.

22. That Masonic oaths, as administered in New York and Massachusetts, impose solemnly upon those who take them the following among other obnoxious and criminal obligations, viz :

1. To conceal and never reveal, except to a brother Mason of the same degree, any of the secrets of Freemasonry, under any circumstances.

2. To obey all Masonic signs and summonses, given by one Mason to another, or by a Masonic body.

3. To obey the grand hailing sign of distress, at the hazard of life, and to apprise a brother Mason of *all* approaching danger.

4. To keep a brother Mason's secrets of every description, when communicated as such, murder and treason only excepted, and they left to the election of the Mason receiving such secrets; and that this specific exception of only two crimes which may be disclosed, plainly enjoins the concealment of all other crimes.

5. Not to violate the chastity of the female relatives of a Mason, *knowing* them to be such, but enjoining no such restraint towards other females.

6. To keep *all* secrets communicated by a Royal Arch Mason,—or all secrets without exception,—or murder and treason not excepted.

7. To assist a Royal Arch Mason, espouse his cause, and extricate him from difficulty, whether he be right or wrong.

8. To travel forty miles, barefoot, and on frozen ground, if required, to relieve the necessities of a worthy Knight Templar.

9. The drinking of wine out of a human skull, and imprecating the sins of the person whose skull that once was, upon the head of the candidate, as the Saviour bore the sins of the whole world, should the person who takes this oath violate any of his Masonic oaths.

23. That the Master Mason's oath extends to the concealment of all crimes but *two*, and therefore, if an oath to conceal *all* secrets, murder and treason not excepted, be indefensible, an oath to conceal all other crimes but these two, is not less so.

24. That if adhering Masons can construe away their oaths which enjoin the concealment of each other's secrets, except, or including but two crimes, (murder and treason,) then, by the same process, they can construe away the injunction in the same oaths, to conceal any of the secrets of Freemasonry; and hence, that if an adhering Mason discloses such secret of a brother Mason, he is just as guilty of violating his oath, as the seceding Mason is who discloses all the secrets of the Craft.

25. That these facts prove Freemasonry to be "at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with the duty of a good and faithful citizen."

26. That the Declaration of the twelve hundred Masons is not only false in its denial, but false in its assertions, because—

27. The candidate is *not* "made acquainted with the nature of the obligations he is required to assume," previous to taking his oaths, but he is required to promise to conform to the usages and customs of Freemasonry, without knowing what they are, and, by the Massachusetts book of constitutions, he is only permitted, before taking the oath, to see the charter and by-laws of the Lodge, and a list of its members, all of which contain no reference whatever to the oaths and obligations he is required to assume.

28. Because, the intimation from the Master, that the oaths will not interfere with religion or politics, is a deception, and no explanation of their nature, because it is not a part of the oath, and because the terms of the oaths, if they are to have any meaning at all, do interfere directly with religion and politics, and are nowhere explained, by any equally binding and concurrent authority, to mean anything different from their plain, literal import.

29. Because, if under such circumstances Masons who profess to regard their oaths as binding at all, can explain away the literal import of their Masonic oaths, they may, by the same reasoning, explain away the literal import of their civil oaths.

30. Because, obedience to the civil magistrate, and being true to the civil government, and just to the country, are not requisite to retain Masonic fellowship, and membership of a Lodge, inasmuch as the book of Constitutions lays down the maxim, that though a brother be a rebel against the State, yet "*if convicted of no other crime, they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible.*"

31. Hence, that by Masonic law, and practice, *treason* and *murder* are not offences which are deemed of sufficient magnitude to authorize expulsion from the Lodge.

32. That it is not true that Freemasonry secures its members in the *freedom of speech*, because she fetters and hoodwinks them, and makes them swear to have their *throats cut*, and their *tongues torn out*, if they indulge in *freedom of speech*, touching any of the mysteries taught them by this pretended patron of freedom of speech; and because her books of constitution, monitors and orators, enjoin *silence* and *secrecy*; to be "*cautious in words*," to *manage* a discourse, and to "*be voluntarily dumb*," in order to avoid freedom of speech.

33. That these exclusive and selfish oaths, and the whole principles and practices of Freemasonry, do necessarily interfere with the dictates of conscience and the acts of Masons in matters of religion and politics, and disqualify men, under their influence, from conducting toward the rest of mankind with the same impartiality, in the capacity of jurors, judges, officers or legislators, as can be exercised by men who acknowledge no other than civil, moral and religious obligations.

34. That if Masonry does disdain the making of proselytes, *Masons*, nevertheless, have repeatedly urged men to join the Lodge.

35. That so far from admitting only those whose characters "*are unspotted by immorality and vice*," one of the inducements held out in her books of highest authority, to become a Mason, is, that it will introduce you to the fellowship of corsairs, pirates, and marauders, who will treat you as a brother.

36. That she not only admits men of the vilest character, into her Lodges, but retains in full fellowship the profligate, the abandoned, the worthless, the intemperate, the profane, and does not expel men guilty of kidnapping, murder, and treason!

37. That so far from being the handmaid of religion and virtue, she is the offspring of skepticism and vice—excluding revelation and the name of the Saviour, from her seven first degrees; admitting the Bible of the Pagan and Mohammedan to a concurrent authority with the Bible of the Christian, as

"Holy Writings," and practicing secret rites and ceremonies, tending to bring the resurrection and the miracles of revelation into contempt.

38. That the pretended "charitable uses" of her "accumulated funds" received "in sacred trust," is deceptive; because no person likely to require charity, is, by her constitutions, permitted to be initiated: because her system of charity is merely a scheme of mutual assurance, rarely, if ever, paying out in charity what is received in fees, and appropriating to parades and processions, idle ornaments and *gorgeous temples*, the very funds pretended to have been received in sacred trust for charitable uses.

These are the allegations which make up the most material counts in the indictment of the people against Freemasonry and Freemasons, and on these the State Antimasonic Convention, through their Committee, tender a distinct issue to the Twelve Hundred, or the Grand Fraternities in this State, in any form best adapted "*to establish truth and expose imposition.*"

(Signed,)

ABNER PHELPS,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS;
GEO. ODIORNE,
JON'A. FRENCH,
JACOB HALL,
BENJ. W. LAMB,

NATHAN ADAMS,
BENJ. V. FRENCH,
D. TILDEN,
BENJ'N. F. HALLETT,
HENRY GASSETT,
DANIEL WELD.

Boston, Sept. 24th, 1832.

Much has been said and written, respecting the Masonry of General Washington, and his sanction of the Institution has been strongly urged from the tenor of a letter which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts pretend to have received from his hand. The falsehood by which Masonry has claimed Washington as a Grand Master, and the utter indifference, if not disapprobation, in which he held the Lodge, has been abundantly shown by authentic documents published in the proceedings of the last Convention [see proceedings of Convention for 1832, p. 18.] The detection of this falsehood, has led to strong suspicions that Masonry has not only lied in claiming Washington as a Grand Master, but has resorted to *forgery* to secure the sanction of his illustrious name to a secret society he never approved. In order to give the Lodge a fair opportunity to remove this suspicion, and establish the authenticity of the letters, the State Committee addressed the following letter to the Grand Lodge, and caused it to be placed in the hands of the Grand Master.

To JOSEPH JENKINS, Esq., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts :

Or to the Presiding and other Officers, and the Members of said Lodge, at their Communication, December 27th, 1832:

The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, though opposed to the Masonic Institution, are sincerely desirous of not attaching to individuals connected with it, any charge, not strictly founded in fact. They therefore state to you, in frankness and candor, that circumstances have given rise to suspicions that the several letters purporting to have been addressed to Masonic Lodges, by General Washington, were not in fact, written by him. For the grounds of this suspicion, we beg your attention to the accompanying printed statements, commencing at the 20th page of the "Proceedings of the Third Antimasonic State Convention, of Massachusetts, held at Worcester, September, 1832." If you will take the trouble to examine those documents, you will see

the most conclusive proof furnished, by the Records of a Lodge, and by the letters of Geneaal Washington himself, that he never was a Grand Master, nor the Master of any Lodge, and that he had not been in a Lodge, more than once or twice for thirty-one years previous to his death. Finding the fact of Washington's elevation to the Oriental Chair, which has so often been boasted of in Masonic books and orations, of the highest authority, entirely disproved by Washington himself, it perhaps, is not unnatural to infer that the letters indirectly approving of Masonry, attributed to General Washington, may possibly not have been written by him. Among those letters are two purporting to be replies to letters from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The first letter from the Lodge is dated December 27, 1792, the second, March 21, 1797. But the letters signed "G. WASHINGTON," in reply are without date.

You doubtless must be acquainted with the fact that the entire original papers of General Washington, are in the hands of Jared Sparks, Esq. of this city. It is certain, however, that among those papers, there is no copy of a letter to any Masonic body, and no original of any letter from such a body. It is also a fact that in the whole correspondence of Washington, not a single letter can be found, without a date, and yet the five letters to Masonic bodies, attributed to the pen of Washington, are without any date. The last answer from Washington to your Grand Lodge, purports, by a note of the editor, to have been "received and communicated to the Grand Lodge, June 12, 1797," but the letter itself bears no date. These letters, as you are well aware, were published in the Massachusetts Book of Constitutions, printed by Isaiah Thomas, 1798, which book was dedicated to General Washington. This would seem to place the authenticity of the letters beyond a doubt, but for the fact that the originals cannot be found in Mr. Sparks' collection, although it is believed that in no other instance, in his whole life, did Washington omit to retain the original and copies of all correspondence with any Society, Committee or body of men. Such being the fact, it seems singular that of five letters written to Masonic bodies, not one should be dated, or any trace of it be found among Washington's papers. Of this fact you can readily satisfy yourselves, by calling on Mr. Sparks. You can also find in his possession the original and copies of the correspondence with Mr. Snyder, for the correctness of which as printed in the accompanying pamphlet, we refer to the enclosed certificate from Mr. Sparks.

There is not much importance attached to the fact, in itself, whether Washington did or did not write the letters referred to, so far as the justification of Masonry is concerned, because if he did express such opinions, it is evident from his letters to Mr. Snyder, they were not formed from an actual acquaintance with a single transaction in a Lodge for many years previous. But entirely waiving this consideration, we put it to your candour whether these circumstances are not sufficient to justify a *suspicion* that General Washington did not write one or more letters to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, especially in connexion with the fact that the entire files of King David's Lodge, Newport, do not contain the original of Washington's recorded letter to that Lodge. Under these circumstances we respectfully request that you would cause the originals of General Washington's two letters to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to be placed in the hands

of Jared Sparks, Esq. with a request that he will compare the same with the original chirography of Washington, and certify as to their authenticity. We select this mode, as being probably, the least exceptionable to yourselves, and should the letters prove to be originals, you may rest assured that we will cheerfully give distinct publicity to the fact. Should it also be in your power to establish the assertions so often made by so many eminent Masons, that Washington was a Grand Master, and Master of a Lodge, in spite of the direct assertion of Washington himself, that he presided over no Lodge, it would give us pleasure to be put in possession of the proof; and not only in this instance, but in all others, where we have misstated a single fact. We shall be gratified to hear of your compliance or non-compliance, with these requests, as soon as it may suit your convenience.

We are your Fellow Citizens, with sincerity,

GEORGE ODIORNE, ABNER PHELPS, B. F. HALLETT, HENRY GASSETT, ISAAC PORTER, DAVID TILDEN, B. W. LAMB, . . .	} } } } } } }	For the State Committee.
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After waiting an ample time for the Grand Lodge to comply with this very reasonable and respectful request, the Committee addressed a note to Jared Sparks, Esq. from whom they received the following reply, with permission to publish it. Mr. Sparks also says, that the hand writing of Washington was so marked and peculiar, that there could not be the least difficulty in identifying an original letter; and yet the Grand Lodge refused to submit the original of the pretended letters of Washington to a distinguished scholar, who was in possession of all his papers, and familiar with his hand writing. The public are left to infer from this fact, whether it does not furnish strong grounds for suspicion of forgery, *somewhere*.

Boston, Feb. 18, 1833.

SIR.....I received this morning your letter of the 15th instant, in which you inquire:

“Whether I have yet seen, or had in my possession for perusal, any original letter or letters in the hand writing of General Washington, addressed to any body of men denominating themselves Freemasons?”

In reply I can only state, that I have seen no letters from General Washington of the kind described in yours, nor received any communication on the subject, either verbal or written.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obt^t servant,

JARED SPARKS.

The authenticity of Washington's letters to Rev. Mr. Snyder, disclaiming his connection with Masonry, has been denied. We therefore offer the following proof that the originals of these letters, as published in the proceedings of the Convention for 1833, are in the possession of Mr. Sparks.

Boston, Nov. 22, 1832.

I hereby certify, that I have compared a letter from the Rev. G. W. Snyder to General Washington, dated August 22, 1798, and two letters from General Washington to Mr. Snyder, dated Sept. 25, and Oct. 24, of the same year, as printed in the "Proceedings of the Third Antimasonic State Convention," with the recorded copies in General Washington's Letter Books, obtained by me at Mount Vernon, and I find them printed exactly as there recorded, except Mr. Snyder's letter, in which the word "secret" is omitted in one place, and the words "on this terrene spot" in another. General Washington's letters to Mr. Snyder are exactly printed throughout.

JARED SPARKS.

For the purpose of testing the authenticity of the Washington letters, still further, a reward of fifty dollars has been offered. The Editor of the Salem Gazette, some time ago, quoted a sentence from the supposed letter of Washington to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. A gentleman of ample responsibility, immediately proposed that if the Editor of the Gazette, would produce a letter from General Washington, to any Lodge in New England, which shall be pronounced genuine by Jared Sparks, Esq. containing this quotation, he should be entitled to receive fifty dollars, to be paid on Mr. Sparks' declaring the letter to be genuine.

This was published in the Daily Advocate of August 6, 1833, but no one has yet appeared to claim the reward.

Letter to Mr. Poinsett.

Your Committee would also call the attention of the Convention, to another occurrence of interest. In June last, the President of the United States visited Boston, and was received with equal cordiality, by all parties. The Grand Lodge, however, at this moment of general good feeling, seized the opportunity to borrow something from the great popularity of President Jackson to sustain their tottering Temple, a little longer, although the principal members of the Grand Lodge had heretofore been among the most bitter revilers of the President. Ambassadors from the Lodge, (who also acted in the capacity of a Committee from the *whole people* of Boston, and were paid for their mission out of the taxes collected from Antimasons, as well as other citizens) were sent to meet the President, at Providence, and invite him to visit the Grand Lodge. Whether he was surprised into giving a hasty assent to this premeditated measure for disturbing the harmony of his reception in Boston, is not known; but the Grand Lodge, on the strength of the report of their Committee, gave public notice of a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, on the 22d of June, to "RECEIVE A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR," who was publicly proclaimed to be the President. On this occasion the *unusual sight* was seen of Masons with their little aprons on, assembled in their Lodge, by *day light*! About 120 Masons, it is believed, was the whole number present, though it was magnified, by Masonic historians, to three hundred! The President, however, had the good sense to decline visiting the Lodge, wisely preferring a ride to the Athenæum and a call upon the Mayor, but he had not the firmness to resist the importuni-

ties of the Masons which forced from him a letter, acknowledging that he had arrived "*within the jurisdiction*" of the Grand Lodge!! thus exhibiting the singular spectacle of a President of the United States, the guest of the Commonwealth, submitting himself to the "*jurisdiction*" of a secret, irresponsible body!

This letter was conveyed to the Grand Lodge, (and was probably procured) by Mr. Joel R. Poinsett of South Carolina, who was also at that time receiving the hospitality of the State and city, as one of the President's suite. This gentleman holds the office of Deputy General Grand High Priest of the United States of America, the second Masonic office in Royal Arch Masonry. He was known to have created no small disturbance in the local politics of Mexico, while minister there, by introducing one order of Freemasonry to oppose another order of Freemasonry; a fact which would be abundantly proved by a call in Congress for the correspondence between Mr. Poinsett and the United States government at that time, and which is apparent from the proceedings of the Mexican Congress, relative to the expulsion of Mr. Poinsett from that country.

The fact that Mr. Poinsett, who was receiving every courtesy here due to a stranger of distinction, should avail himself of such an occasion of universal good feeling as the visit of the President, to give a fresh impulse to the Masonic party, by attending the Grand Lodge, under the escort of Past Grand Master Benjamin Russell, and making a speech to them, in which he exhorted them to perseverance in upholding the Institution, seemed to offer a fitting occasion for the Committee to address so distinguished a Mason, and if possible, call from him an answer to the weighty allegations with which Masonry stands charged. Mr. Poinsett had moreover declared in April 1830, at his Masonic inauguration in Washington, that those *persons* who have organized themselves into an opposition to Masonry, were "*anti-moral, anti-charitable, anti-christian, and anti-republican.*"

Accordingly, on the 25th of June, the Committee addressed a letter to Mr. Poinsett, in respectful terms, requesting him to give his reasons for making the above charges, implicating so large a portion of his fellow citizens, as those composing the Antimasonic party. A copy of the thirty-eight specific allegations against Masonry adopted by the Worcester Antimasonic Convention, in 1832, was also forwarded to Mr. Poinsett, with a request that he would answer them, the Grand Lodge having failed to do so.

The Committee also informed him of the strong doubts thrown over the authenticity of the pretended Washington letters to the Grand Lodge, and of the refusal of the Grand Lodge to furnish Mr. Sparks with proof that the letters attributed to Washington were written by him. The letter addressed to Mr. Poinsett, concludes as follows.

"In the hope that the occasion of your recent official visit to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, will suggest to you the propriety of appealing to *facts and reason*, rather than "*dignified silence*," in the controversy involving the true principles and designs of the Masonic Institution; we now submit to you thirty-eight specific allegations, which we are prepared to prove, as the reasons why we rank with—"Those *persons* who have organized themselves into an opposition to Freemasonry;" and we respectfully request you, either to show that these allegations are unfounded in fact, or that they are no objec-

tion to Freemasonry, if true. Should a citizen, and a Freemason, of your acknowledged talent and distinction, *decline* doing so, you must pardon us for inferring that it arises from the *intrinsic defects of your Institution, and from the TRUTH of the allegations.*

Respectfully, we have the honour to be

Your obedient servants.

This letter was placed in the hands of Mr. Poinsett, but he has neither had the boldness to answer the charges, nor the ordinary civility to acknowledge the receipt of the communication, which was entirely respectful. Such, however, seems to be the *manners taught in the Lodge Room.* "Like master like man." Mr. Poinsett's Master, Grand High Priest Livingston, answered ex-President Adams with "dignified silence," and his deputy, Mr. Poinsett, followed the *dignified* example. That portion of the public who take the trouble of *thinking*, may infer from all this whether Mr. Poinsett's "dignified silence," is any more dignified than that of a criminal, who, when arraigned at the bar, stands mute, in the hope of escaping a trial, where he knows all the evidence is against him.

The State Committee were appointed until another Committee shall be chosen. They deem it proper, however, that appointments of this kind, should at least annually, if the holding of Conventions will admit, be restored to the constituents, from whence they emanated; and especially, that in the organization of the Antimasonic party, no Committee or body of men should be created with undefined powers or for an unlimited period. In all public and party transactions the intervention of Committees is indispensable, and it is especially so, in the process of diffusing Antimasonic Truth, against the all-pervading influence of a secret Society. Such Committees, however, should be directly answerable to the people, and should frequently be required to account to their constituents for all their proceedings.

With these views the State Committee respectfully beg leave to resign the appointment they hold from the last Convention, and refer back to this Convention the question of the expediency of continuing or reorganizing a State Committee, for another year, and of filling that Committee by the ballots of this Convention.

The State Committee for the past year, have no wish to shrink from the discharge of duties, always arduous, and often personally painful, but as there is much personal sacrifice and great responsibility, appertaining to their office, they respectfully request permission now to surrender the trust that has been confided to them to this Convention, in the hope that they will reorganize the Committee, in such manner, as in their free choice, they may think proper.

Spread of Antimasonry.

In concluding their services, the Committee warmly congratulate this Convention, the Antimasonic party, and the whole country, upon the progress of the cause, of equal rights and the purity of the con-

stitution. In our own State and especially throughout New England, Pennsylvania, and New York, a settled conviction that Secret Societies are inconsistent with a free government, and that Freemasonry must be abolished, and without delay, is widely diffusing itself among an intelligent and patriotic people.

This conviction is also sinking more and more deeply into the minds of all conscientious and upright men, who have the misfortune to be members of an Institution which they cannot approve. Men differ now, mostly about the means to be used to get rid of the evil, while almost all men of candour and good sense agree in the opinion that it is an evil, or at best utterly useless, and ought no longer to be permitted to disturb the public tranquillity.

Sound moral, as well as political conviction against the Institution, has been greatly promoted, by the powerful appeals and pungent arguments, from a most distinguished and patriotic fellow citizen, addressed to the Grand Head of Royal Arch Masonry in the United States; and the only reason Masonry can give, why the letters of Ex-President Adams to her Royal Arch Pontiff, remain unanswered, is because they are *unanswerable*.

While so many of our public men from whom we have a right to expect a purer and more independent devotion to principle, shrink from avowing the honest indignation they feel against a miserable secret conspiracy which yet has sufficient power to seal their lips, it is doubly gratifying to be able to point to one recent brilliant instance of an exercise of fearlessness and purity of purpose, which must command the respect of every man who has any just cause for respecting himself.

You will anticipate our allusion to a distinguished scholar and eminent citizen, of our Commonwealth, (Hon. Edward Everett,) who has very recently added his strong and eloquent attestation to the political truth that Freemasonry is at war with the two great principles of the social compact; the supremacy of the laws, and the paramount allegiance due to the country, and ought therefore, to be removed without further delay. The angry assaults made by the Masonic portion of the Press of his own political party, upon the motives and character of this citizen, whom they most extolled, before he condemned Masonry, afford a striking illustration of the proscriptive spirit of Freemasonry, which accounts talents and virtue and public service, as of no value in a man who dares, however mildly, to express his opinions freely against that Institution.

In a neighbouring State, Rhode Island, justly distinguished for the well tried perseverance of her "inflexible minority," the Legislature, during the past year, have passed laws with the "wholesome penalties" of one hundred dollars fine and disqualification from civil office on a second offence for administering or receiving Masonic oaths; and the whole Masonic bodies of that State, have been cited to appear before the next Legislature in October, and show cause, if any they have, why their charters should not be abolished.

A memorial to the same effect, bearing five thousand signatures, is before the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and though it was evaded by Masonic ingenuity, at the last session, there is reason to believe that an investigation will be had fully at the next session, and

the legal sanction and countenance heretofore claimed by the Grand Lodge from the Legislature, be annulled by a withdrawal of the act of incorporation. To effect this, it is deemed desirable that Memorials in aid of the one already presented, should be prepared, and signed by as many citizens as can be induced, from their own convictions, to bear testimony against the further continuance of Legislative sanction to Freemasonry. In a number of the States this subject has been brought before the Legislature, and it is hoped that it will be presented in every State in the Union.

It is also recommended, that the proposed additional Memorial in this State, request the Legislature to pass an act, rendering penal by statute, what is already a crime in the eye of the common, as well as the moral law, the administration and reception of Masonic and all extrajudicial oaths.

The conviction of honest men that we are right has advanced and is advancing. It is impossible that the cause should go back, if the opponents of secret societies maintain their firmness and consistency of purpose.

From sound sources in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, your Committee derive cheering assurances that the principles of Antimasonry are consolidating and advancing to a sure triumph. *Ohio* will yet retrieve the loss she sustained at the choice for Electors of President, by an unfortunate amalgamation. The cause is substantially, as full of strength and vigour as ever, in *New York*. The voice of the great West is again heard in numerous meetings, calling upon the Legislature to repeal Masonic Charters, and prohibit Masonic oaths. In *Pennsylvania* Antimasonry is generally admitted to be *paramount* with a majority of the people. Another letter from the eloquent, patriotic and fearless Rush, has just gone through that great State, like a live coal from off the altar of *Truth*, to warm the hearts of the friends of Antimasonry, and to consume its foes. Our friends in *Pennsylvania* assure us that the blow Antimasonry will strike, at the next election, will be nearly decisive.

Vermont, the patriotic, unadulterated, and fearless pioneer in political Antimasonic reform, has nobly sustained the cause, by an "inflexible minority," until that minority has driven all its opponents, to lay aside their mutual hostility as partizans, and to unite as *political Masons*, in one single object, the prostration of Antimasonry. The *people* there have had the question distinctly put to them between political Masonry and Antimasonry, and the result has been a most triumphant victory of principle. The Antimasonic *plurality* in *Vermont*, has become a *majority*.

These and other indications of the progress of the cause, should cheer Antimasons to renewed zeal, and sacrifices, and to a determined adherence to sound and safe principles. A little more patience and perseverance will effect their great object, and make us indeed, a free people. If it fails, it can only fail by a want of firmness in principle, and perseverance in action. If it fails now, it will fail for ever, but if it succeeds, as succeed it must, it will give to those who achieved it something better than a triumph of party; the consciousness that they have fulfilled the injunction of the father of his country in his farewell address, by preserving the purity of the Constitution,

and securing to their children the enjoyment of equal rights in this great Republic, with no secret combination existing to contrive unjust advantages for its members, or to ride over the supremacy of the laws.

Respectfully submitted,

ABNER PHELPS,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE ODIORNE,
T. WALLEY,
HENRY GASSETT,
JONATHAN FRENCH,
JACOB HALL,
BENJAMIN W. LAMB,
B. V. FRENCH,
DAVID TILDEN,
BENJAMIN F. HALLETT,

} *State
Committee.*

This Report was referred to a Special Committee of Messrs. MERRICK of Worcester, WALKER of Suffolk, FARNSWORTH of Middlesex, GIFFORD of Bristol, and WEBB of Norfolk, to report on the organization of a State Committee, for the ensuing year.

Committee on Nominations.

On motion of Mr. RICE of Worcester, a committee was appointed of one from each county, to report on the time and mode of going into a nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The committee were Messrs. RICE of Worcester, ODIORNE of Suffolk, GARDNER of Essex, HARDY of Middlesex, J. W. AMES of Norfolk, THOMAS of Plymouth, BORDEN of Bristol, LOVELL of Barnstable, RICHARDS of Hampshire, CONVERSE of Hampden, and WHITAKER of Franklin.

The committee recommended that at 4 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, the Convention proceed to ballot for candidates for the office of Governor and Lieut. Governor, and that the persons receiving *three-fourths* of the whole number of ballots given in, shall be considered the regularly nominated candidates, and shall be recommended to the people of this Commonwealth accordingly. Which report was accepted and adopted unanimously.

Committee on Honorary Members.

MESSRS. PHELPS of Suffolk, MORTON of Norfolk, BREWER of Bristol, PETERS of Worcester, and FARNSWORTH of Middlesex, appointed for that purpose, subsequently reported the names of forty-one persons present who were invited, and took their seats in the Convention, with the right to debate, but not to vote.

Report on Order of Proceedings.

On motion of E. HOYT of Franklin, Messrs. HOYT, HALLETT of Suffolk, MERRICK of Worcester, LOVELL of Barnstable, and

FRENCH of Bristol, were directed to report upon the business necessary to be acted on by this Convention. The committee subsequently recommended,

1st. That a Committee on general Resolutions be appointed.

2d. That a Committee be appointed to prepare, after the final adjournment of the Convention, a brief memorial to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, in aid of the memorials signed by 5000 citizens, now pending before that body and referred from its last session, praying for an investigation into the nature of Freemasonry, and for a repeal of the act incorporating the Grand Lodge; and that in said additional memorial the Legislature be further petitioned to pass an act rendering penal by statute, the future administration of Masonic and other extrajudicial oaths; and that the committee appointed for this purpose, be instructed to take measures to procure signatures to said memorial, throughout the Commonwealth.

3d. The Committee further recommend, that as the use of the Representatives Hall was granted only during the day time, (to avoid exposure from fire,) and the use of Faneuil Hall has been obtained for the evening, it is expedient that an evening session be held in Faneuil Hall.

The Report of the Committee on the business of the Convention was adopted, and the following Committees appointed accordingly.

On Resolutions.

Messrs. WALKER of Suffolk, CHAPLIN of Middlesex, R. JARVIS of Suffolk, BORDEN of Bristol, and AMES of Norfolk.

On a Memorial to the Legislature.

Messrs. ADAMS, J. D. WILLIAMS, PHELPS, HALLETT and GASSETT of Suffolk.

On the Evening Session.

Messrs. HALLETT of Suffolk, MERRICK of Worcester, AMES of Norfolk, WHITMARSH of Bristol, and EDDY of Plymouth.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Wednesday, P. M. Sept. 11.

The Convention resumed business at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee on the Evening Session, reported the following resolution which was adopted, and the same committee were directed to carry the resolve into effect, by reporting an address.

Address at the Evening Session.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to report at the sitting of the Convention this Evening in Faneuil Hall, upon the subject of the organization of the Masonic Society, as a distinct government or empire, of exclusive and privileged orders, existing in the United States, and acting beyond the control of the laws of the United States, by reason of its secret means of co-operation: and also to explain some of the leading principles upon which Antimasons are organized as a political party, to effect the abolition of that Institution.

Committee on Finance.

Messrs. PETERS, Jr. of Worcester, FRENCH of Suffolk, RUSSELL of Bristol, HARDY of Middlesex, and KINGSBURY of Norfolk, were appointed to report on Ways and Means, and to examine and audit the accounts of the Depositary appointed by the Convention held at Worcester, September 1832.

The Committee subsequently reported that the contributions in his hands, for the publication and circulation of Antimasonic information, the past year, by the members of the last Convention and other individuals favourable to our cause, amounted to \$537 26, all of which was shown by satisfactory vouchers, herewith submitted, to have been expended in the publication of the proceedings of the Convention and other documents, and in the diffusion of information upon the subject of Freemasonry. The report was accepted, and BENJAMIN V. FRENCH of Boston, was chosen the Depositary for the ensuing year.

Balloting Postponed.

The time assigned for proceeding to a nomination for Governor, &c. having arrived, on motion, of Mr. THOMAS of Plymouth, the balloting was postponed, until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Influence of Masonry in the Legislature.

Mr. WHITMARSH of Bristol, moved that an Address to the Citizens of Massachusetts, in relation to the political influence of Freemasonry, in some of the prominent acts and proceedings of the Legislature, at its last session, be now read and considered by this Convention. Such an Address, giving a correct history of the influence exerted by Freemasonry in the election of members to the Legislature;—the proscriptive choice of the Executive Council;—the conduct of Masonic members upon the Memorial of 5000 citizens for a repeal of the Grand Lodge Charter;—and the carving out of Bristol and Norfolk Counties, for the express purpose of *legislating* a political party, (the Antimasonic) out of

existence, had been presented, at the close of the last session, in a meeting of Antimasonic citizens and members of the Legislature, and referred to the next Convention. The facts it detailed, ought to be presented and made known to the citizens, and he therefore moved that the Address be now taken up.

It was accordingly read by the Secretary, adopted by the Convention, and referred to the Committee on publications, to be printed and circulated to the people in a separate form from the proceedings of this Convention.

Adj. till half past 7 o'clock, then, to meet in Faneuil Hall.

EVENING SESSION.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 11.

The Convention assembled in Faneuil Hall, at half past 7 o'clock, and being seated, were called to order by the President, who stated the object of the meeting, viz: to hear a report on the political organization and distinct government of Freemasonry, and the grounds upon which Antimasons assemble in Convention, and at the polls, not as a *Society*, to put down another *Society*, but as a *political party*, to exercise the rights and privileges of Freemen.

Political Organization of Freemasonry.

BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, from the Committee on that subject, reported and read to the Convention an Address which occupied their attention one hour. It gave a detailed and authentic statement of the power and extent of Freemasonry as organized in the United States, comprising three Orders, viz. 1. The three first degrees, including Master Masons, governed by Grand Lodges. 2. Four additional Degrees, comprising Royal Arch Masonry, governed by Chapters and Grand Chapters, all under the supreme control of the GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER of the United States, presided over by a Most Excellent General Grand High Priest, to whom all look up as the Head.

3. A third grade in this aristocratic and monarchical government, is the Encampment of Sir Knights Templars, of the 13th degree, governed by a Grand and a General Grand Encampment.

4. The fourth and highest rank fully established in the United States, is comprised in the Sublime Councils of Princes of the Royal Secret, and the "Sovereign Grand Consistory of the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies sitting at New York," which go as high as 43 degrees.

This order of "Exalted Masonry," is derived directly from the SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL OF FRANCE, and holds its charter by an "oath of submission." The arrogant titles it assumes, and its general character are proved by the Rhode Island Investigation, and a published document from the Grand Consistory dated December 28, 1813. This Consistory claims jurisdiction, "coextensive, at least, with the limits of the nation where it is established." One of its Supreme Councils exists in Newburyport, Mass. introduced at the time by Judge Jackson. Dr. Swett, D. A. Tyng and others, were among the most active Masons in this State. [See Cushing's History of Newburyport, p. 61.]

The members of this order are styled "ROYAL AND MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCES OF HIGH MASONRY," and the presiding officer has the title of "Most Powerful Sovereign Grand Commander, and Sovereign Grand Imperator General of the 33d degree."

The Grand Consistory dates its proclamations and manifestos in the following magnificent style, which is well calculated to astonish plain Republicans.

"To the glory of the Arch of the Universe. *Ordo ab chao*, (order from chaos.) At the Orient of the Most Powerful Sovereign Grand Consistory, of Grand Inspectors General of the 33d degree, and Princes of the Royal Secret, Supreme Chiefs of Exalted Masonry of the ancient Scottish rite of Heredon, for the United States of America, under the Celestial Canopy, at the Central Point, answering to 40 degrees 41 minutes North Latitude." "*Lux ex Tenebris*, (light from darkness.) From the East of the Most HIGH and Powerful Sovereign Grand Consistory, of the Supreme Chiefs of High Masonry for the United States of America, &c. Let the rebuilding of the Holy Edifice, begun under the protection of the Grand Arch of the Universe, be conducted to its end, by His blessing, our undertaking, &c. &c. &c."

HEALTH STABILITY AND POWER,

Given under our signs, the seal of our arms, the great seal of Princes of Masonry, and the private seal of the Sovereign Grand Commander, in a place wherein are deposited the greatest treasures, the sight of which fills us with joy, consolation and acknowledgment for every thing that is great and good under the Celestial Canopy."

These statements are drawn from authentic Masonic documents, in possession of the Committee. The different grades of Masonry, are believed, from the best information within our reach, to comprise the following list of Masonic bodies in operation in this country, viz: A Supreme Grand Consistory, with six or eight subordinate Supreme Councils. A General Grand Encampment, with twelve or fifteen subordinate Grand Encampments, and fifty Encampments and Councils.

A General Grand Royal Arch Chapter, with twenty-four subordinate Grand Chapters, and at least five hundred and fifty Chapters and Mark Lodges, &c.

Twenty-four Grand Lodges, with about two thousand subordinate Lodges. (In 1818, there were 1244 Lodges in 17 States.) Each Lodge averages about fifty members, making about 100,000 Masons in the United States. All in the highest degrees, must have gone through the lowest, and every member of each grade is solemnly sworn to support the central power and the Constitution of that order, in addition to the oaths to keep each other's secrets, apprise of all danger, and extricate from difficulty, right or wrong.

Such is the organization and extent of a secret Society, existing in this country, concerning which one of its most approved orators said in 1825, that it could defy a world in arms. Of this Society, a distinguished scholar and citizen of Massachusetts has well said, with a truth which no man can doubt who examines the facts;

"I conceive the Institution of Freemasonry, in its tendency, to be at war with the fundamental principles of civil society, the supremacy of the laws, and the allegiance due to the country."

"All secret societies are dangerous in proportion to the extent of their organization, and the number of their members. A secret society so widely diffused and connected as this, puts a vast power, capable of the most dangerous abuse, into hands irresponsible to the public. The force of these objections is immeasurably increased by the fact, that within a few years, the Institution has been actually made the instrument of the greatest

evil which can be inflicted on society, the destruction of the life of a citizen, followed up by systematic and successful attempts to screen the murderers, in defiance of the most vigorous efforts to bring them to Justice."

EDWARD EVERETT.

July, 1833.

[The Report, of a portion of which the above is an abstract, proceeded to show the nature of the promises by which Masons are bound to each other, their practical effects upon the equal rights of others, and that these elements of Freemasonry enter deeply into our political institutions, and like any other political evil, must be remedied by political means.]

The Report was listened to by a large number of citizens, assembled as spectators of the proceedings, and was unanimously adopted by the Convention, which adjourned till ten o'clock, Thursday morning, then to meet in the State House.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12.

Informal Meeting.

At nine o'clock, an informal meeting, open to all who chose to be present, was held in the Representatives Hall, (Mr. RICE of Worcester, in the chair,) at which a nomination list for Governor was opened, and the subject of the selection of a candidate discussed. The principal names presented, were, HENRY SHAW of Lanesborough, by Mr. MERRICK of Worcester; JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, by Mr. HALLETT of Suffolk; SAMUEL LATHROP, EDWARD EVERETT, MARCUS MORTON and JOHN BAILEY.

Mr. SHAW was supported by Messrs. MERRICK, KNOX and others, on assurances fully satisfactory to the gentleman who had received them, that he was opposed to Masonry and prepared to use all becoming and lawful means to disarm it of its dangerous character, by carrying this question to the ballot box. These sentiments Mr. SHAW had frankly expressed in a letter, which, however, could not be published. On this ground, the nomination was opposed by many, as subjecting members to refer to a private rather than a public expression of opinion, to justify the nomination to their constituents.

The nomination of Mr. ADAMS was urged, solely upon the belief, that, as he had done in all other cases, throughout his public life, so in this case, he would sacrifice personal considerations to public good, if he believed the public good required his consent to a nomination. On the other hand it was insisted that Mr. ADAMS would not accept the nomination, and that it would be a waste of time to tender it to him, merely to be declined.

In reference to the nomination of Mr. LATHROP it was suggested that that virtuous citizen, had intimated a wish that some other candidate might be selected, if consistent with the views of

the Convention, and his name was withdrawn. It was also stated that Mr. EVERETT had distinctly declined being put in nomination, not from want of sympathy with the principles and objects of the Convention, but from a sense of duty and to avoid unjust imputations of personal motives. Mr. BAILEY also declined. The discussion having closed,—

At eleven o'clock the Convention was called to order, when, by invitation of the Convention, the Rev. Mr. MALCOM, of the Baptist Church in Federal Street (Boston,) offered prayers, in a spirit of fervent devotion, of Christian charity, and of earnest, but well tempered zeal for the success of the righteous efforts of the people to rid the country of the thralldom of secret societies, which deeply impressed his hearers.

Nomination for Governor.

The Convention then went into Committee of the whole, Mr. RICE in the Chair, and resumed the discussion on nominating a candidate for Governor. At twelve o'clock the Committee rose, and reported the several names under consideration, and on motion of Mr. ODIORNE of Suffolk, the Convention proceeded to a ballot.

Messrs. PHELPS of Suffolk, CLARK of Middlesex, NEWHALL of Essex, KNOX of Worcester, and FISH of Bristol, were appointed to receive and count the votes, which they reported to be as follows:

Whole number,	288
Necessary to a choice by a special vote, three fourths, 216 .	
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,	219
HENRY SHAW,	63
SAMUEL LATHROP,	3
JOHN BAILEY,	3

And that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, having more than three fourths, is nominated; whereupon, on motion of Mr. MERRICK of Worcester, it was voted *unanimously*, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be recommended, by this Convention, to the people of the Commonwealth for Governor, the ensuing political year:

On motion of Mr. HALLETT of Suffolk, a Committee of three were appointed to communicate to Mr. ADAMS, at his residence in Quincy, the following resolutions:

Resolutions nominating John Quincy Adams for Governor.

Resolved, That we recognize as a sound Republican principle, which ought to govern nominations and acceptances of nominations for office, that in a free government no citizen, standing prominent for public service, is at liberty to reject a nomination upon personal considerations alone, when tendered to him by a

large body of his fellow citizens, acting as a party, whose principles he approves; especially, where the citizen so nominated is best qualified to concentrate public sentiment in favour of those principles, and to heal the divisions of party.

Resolved, That our eminent fellow citizen, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, has uniformly acted upon this truly Republican and patriotic principle, in sacrificing, on all occasions, personal considerations to the public good; and that in the opinion of this Convention, great public good would be effected, by presenting his name to the people of this Commonwealth, as a candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, therefore, That relying upon the patriotism of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as evinced through a long life devoted to the advancement of TRUTH, and the best interests of our free institutions, regardless of mere popularity; and having the utmost confidence in his eminent abilities and sound principles, and his uniform regard for public policy rather than personal politics, the Antimasonic Convention do, *unanimously*, tender to him their nomination for the office of Governor, and ask his acceptance of the same, as a personal sacrifice on his part, required by the existing state of parties in this Commonwealth and the Union; and above all, by the true interests and stability of our free Institutions, as being best calculated to promote the union of New England in maintaining the Industry of Freedom in the public affairs of the nation, and the purity of the Constitution.

MESSRS. GASSETT of Suffolk, MERRICK of Worcester, and WHITMARSH of Bristol, were appointed the Committee to wait on Mr. ADAMS.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 12.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock.

Report from the Committee to wait on Mr. Adams.

Mr. MERRICK made the following report, which was accepted, and on motion of the same, it was voted that when this Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

That the Committee personally waited upon Mr. ADAMS at his residence in Quincy, and presented to him a copy of the Resolutions of the Convention, tendering to him their nomination for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. That in reply, Mr. Adams requested your Committee to inform the Convention, that he received this manifestation of the respect and confidence of this large and respectable Convention with profound sensibility;

that he assented to the sentiments expressed in those resolutions, and was deeply penetrated with the value and importance of the principles upon which the Antimasonic party is based; that circumstances rendered it desirable to him to postpone for a short time his definite and final reply, which he would make to the Convention to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, if the Convention should at that time be in session; and that whatever reply he might finally communicate, he should deeply cherish throughout his life, a profound sense of obligation for this renewed mark of respect from this portion of his fellow citizens.

Your Committee further report that they expressed to Mr. Adams their belief that this Convention would cheerfully adjourn their session to such an hour as might meet his convenience in making a further communication.

The Committee on the re-organization of a State Committee, made a report, in part, which was recommitted to the same Committee.

Memorial on Extrajudicial Oaths.

On motion of Mr. KNOX of Worcester, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, as the sense of this Convention, and referred to the Committee on a Memorial to the Legislature.

Resolved, That as free citizens of this Commonwealth, we hold that no corporate body ought to exist in a free State, without the Legislature having the means fully to ascertain, its obligations principles, objects, practices and proceedings; and therefore the Memorial of citizens praying for the repeal of the Charter granted by the Legislature in 1817 to a secret Society, bound together by certain extrajudicial oaths and penalties, known as the GRAND LODGE, meets our entire approbation.

Resolved, That as the Common law already renders extrajudicial oaths unlawful, but has become inoperative, by reason of the incorporations of Lodges by legislative bodies, and the influence heretofore exerted by a powerful secret Society, whose constitution is founded on unlawful oaths, it is expedient that the common law in this respect, should be revived and enforced by "wholesome penalties of fine and imprisonment," enjoined by Legislative enactment, and that it ought to be impressed upon Grand Juries, in the charges of Judges, that it is their duty to indict all persons who may *hereafter* be guilty of administering or receiving Masonic and other extrajudicial oaths.

Resolved, That in our opinion men ought to be elected to make the laws, who will support these measures.

Resolved, That those who represent the object or wish of Antimasons to be to make laws to punish Freemasons for having *heretofore* taken extrajudicial oaths, entirely misrepresent our views; the only object in that respect being to render penal all

such oaths, that may be given or taken *after* the passage of a law prohibiting them.

Mr. JARVIS of Boston, submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted, the Convention rising and standing uncovered.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the recent death of Wm. B. BREED, Esq. of Lynn, and of the Hon. ELIHU HOYT of Deerfield, citizens who were distinguished for active and useful public services, and particularly for zeal and activity in the cause of Political Antimasonry; and that we sympathise with the community at large, and with our Antimasonic fellow citizens particularly, throughout this Commonwealth, in these two sorrowful events.

Adjourned till Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. A devout prayer, that if Masonry be, as we must believe it to be, if the disclosures of its character, which there is no reason to doubt, be true, an anti-christian institution, it may be speedily removed from among us, was offered by Rev. Mr. FAIRCHILD of South Boston.

The Committee appointed yesterday to wait on Mr. ADAMS, reported his acceptance in writing of the nomination tendered to him by the Convention, which was read from the Chair, and was received by a most animated and emphatic expression of gratification, which continued for several moments.

Communication from Mr. Adams.

To the State Antimasonic Convention for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston.

Quincy, 12th Sept. 1833.

FELLOW CITIZENS.....I have received with grateful and deep sensibility the Resolutions which you have been pleased this day to adopt, and which have been communicated to me by your very respectable Committee.

The principles upon which the Convention have seen fit to place the nomination, which they have done me the honour to tender to me, are such as I do not feel it consistent with my duties as a citizen to resist. Believing in the right of the people to command the services of one of themselves in any station, which *they* think proper to assign to him, I cannot suffer any personal consideration, to withstand the call of so large, so respectable, and so virtuous a portion of the people of the Commonwealth as those whom you represent, to submit my name to the decision of their suffrages, for the office of their Chief Magistrate during the ensuing year.

I accept, then, your nomination, with a profound sense of the obligations which your confidence imposes upon me; among which that of an administration merging all party spirit and feeling, in the great interests of the whole Commonwealth, will be not the least impressive: and with a fervent prayer to the Ruler of the Universe, that, if the voice of the people of the State should concur with yours, the final result may be, to heal the divisions of party, to promote the harmony of the Union, and to maintain the Industry of Freedom, and the purity of the Constitution.

I am, with great respect, fellow citizens,

Your friend, and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. MERRICK of Worcester, warmly congratulated the Convention upon the auspicious aspect now given to our cause, by the patriotic and disinterested acceptance of their nomination, from the eminent statesman whose letter had just been read. By this occurrence the most entire unanimity and cordiality had been re-established in the Convention, and throughout the Antimasonic party. That party would now go with one heart and one hand, in the support of the distinguished candidate which it was their peculiar good fortune to be able to offer for the suffrages of the whole people of this Commonwealth.

[These remarks were received with animated applause, and were followed by similar congratulations from Messrs. KNOX and RICE of Worcester, and other gentlemen.]

Lieutenant Governor.

On motion of Mr. MERRICK of Worcester, to proceed to the choice of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, the Convention went into Committee of the whole, Mr. RICE in the Chair, to receive and discuss nominations.

Mr. MERRICK named SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG of Boston. Mr. HENSHAW of Lynn, named WILLIAM REED of Marblehead. A call was made for a letter on the subject of Masonry, addressed to the citizens of Boston, by Mr. ARMSTRONG, in reply to a communication of a public nature. The letter was produced and read as follows.

Mr. Armstrong's Letter.

Boston, Nov. 17, 1831.

In reply to the questions proposed in your note of the 15th inst. I would observe, that I am not a Mason, and that I should be glad to see Freemasonry abolished, *with the consent of those who are actually Freemasons, or by the want of new members to*

keep the institution alive; and I am of opinion that public sentiment tends to such an issue. I am as much as any other man, a friend to the supremacy of the laws; at present, however, *I do not believe that it is my duty, in public office, to connect the abolition or the support of Freemasonry with my official obligations or conduct.*

Tendering to you, Sir, and through you to those of my fellow citizens, in whose behalf you have addressed me, my respectful salutations.

I remain your obedient servant,

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG.

Dr. A. PHELPS.

NOTE.

The letter addressed to Mr. ARMSTRONG, to which the above note purports to be a reply, was as follows:

Boston, Nov. 15, 1831.

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG; Esq.

SIR.....The State election being now passed, a number of your fellow citizens are desirous to know your opinions on the following questions.

Do you consider FREEMASONRY *a positive EVIL?* and if so, are you disposed to unite with the Antimasonic party *in the use of peaceable, lawful and honourable means, not inconsistent with the stations you now, or may hereafter hold, in freeing our country from it?*

An answer as soon as your convenience will admit, with liberty to make such use of the same as may be deemed advisable, will confer a favour upon a number of your friends and fellow citizens. In behalf of whom,

I have the honour to be,

With high respect, your fellow citizen,

ABNER PHELPS.

Mr. KNOX of Worcester, said that if such were the views of Mr. ARMSTRONG now, it was impossible to give him the nomination of an Antimasonic Convention. His letter denied the first principle we contend for, which is, that it is the duty of men in public office to connect the abolition of Freemasonry with their official conduct, so far as it can be done consistent with the stations they occupy. This was the very ground on which we elect men to office, who are known to be opposed to Masonry, in order that by their official influence and example, they may bring public opinion to bear upon that Institution, and thereby bring about its abolition. To nominate Mr. Armstrong, with such a letter before us, was to say in so many words that we assent to the doctrines there laid down, that Masonry ought to be let alone to die of itself, whenever its actual members choose, and that no man in a public station, should take any measure whatever, to bring about its abolition. To say this, would be in fact to say, that we have no right to be here as a political Convention for the nomination of candidates for office, opposed to Masonry. He had advocated the nomination of Henry Shaw, for Governor, upon evidence of that gentleman's opinions as to the right of the citizens to disarm and suppress Freemasonry at the ballot box, which were fully satisfactory to him and other members of this Convention; but that evidence was not distinctly before the Convention, and he fully acquiesced in the propriety of the decision that had been made, on that point. But he never could consent to the nomination of one who, like Mr. Armstrong, denied to the party even the right of political existence. He hoped, therefore, that unless there was some evidence that Mr. Armstrong entertained views different from those he held in 1831, his name would be withdrawn.

Mr. MERRICK said he was not aware of the existence of such a letter as the one just read to the Convention, and he fully agreed with the gentleman from Hardwick, that if such were Mr. Armstrong's opinions now, this Convention could not, with self-respect, tender to him their nomination. He had named Mr. Armstrong, from the belief that he was opposed to Masonry, and with a wish to evince a liberality of feeling toward a gentleman already in office, provided his support for re-election was not rendered incompatible with the principles upon which this Convention have assembled. Under the impression, therefore, that Mr. Armstrong now entertains opinions different from those he expressed in 1831, he would propose a Committee to wait on that gentleman, and to ascertain his present views on the subject of Masonry and Antimasonry, which he believed would prove satisfactory.

The motion was advocated by Messrs. THOMAS, WHITMARSH, and BRECK, and opposed by Messrs. ODIORNE, KNOX, WALKER, and HENSHAW, and withdrawn by the mover, on the suggestion that it would be preferable to make the nomination, and in that mode ascertain the views of Mr. ARMSTRONG.

The Committee of the whole then rose, and the Convention proceeded to ballot.

Ballot for Lieutenant Governor.

The Committee to collect and count the ballots for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, reported,

The whole number of ballots,	178
Three-fourths necessary to a choice,	134
SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, has	105
WILLIAM REED,	66
T. FULLER,	7

And there is no choice. A second ballot was ordered.

Mr. KNOX of Worcester offered a resolution, which not being in order while the balloting was going on, was laid on the table.

The Committee reported, on the second ballot,

Whole number,	183
Necessary to a choice,	138
SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, has	122
WILLIAM REED,	61

And there is no choice.

Mr. KNOX of Worcester, said if the resolution he had offered were adopted, he had no doubt that the vote of the Convention would be unanimous.

On motion of Mr. MERRICK, further balloting was then suspended, for the purpose of considering the resolution, which was offered by Mr. KNOX, as follows.

Resolved, That in tendering the nomination of this Convention to any citizen for the office of Governor or Lieutenant Gov-

error, the Convention are governed by the belief that the citizen so selected is opposed to the Masonic Institution as a secret Society incompatible with our Free Institutions, the supremacy of the laws and the paramount allegiance due to country; 'and that the citizens have a right to carry that question to the ballot box.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and thereupon, on motion of Mr. MERRICK of Worcester, without another ballot, it was

Resolved, That SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG be unanimously nominated, by the Convention, as a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth, the ensuing year.

Messrs. WALKER and HALL of Boston, and BUFFUM of Lynn, were appointed a Committee to communicate to Mr. ARMSTRONG the above resolutions.

Votes of Thanks.

Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Rev. Messrs. PIERPONT, MALCOM and FAIRCHILD, who have officiated as the Chaplains of the Convention, and that the Secretaries communicate this vote to those gentlemen.

Voted, That the Convention present their thanks to the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, for the use of Faneuil Hall on Wednesday evening.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee, reported the following

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That we entertain the most unshaken confidence in the purity and justice of our cause, and the most inflexible determination to persevere in its full accomplishment.

2. *Resolved*, That we are highly encouraged by the past success of our exertions, and pledge ourselves anew to use all honourable and lawful means to extirpate every secret and oath-bound combination from our republic.

3. *Resolved*, That we war only against dangerous institutions and obnoxious principles; holding private persons and characters as such, entirely inviolable.

4. *Resolved*, That while as a political party, we will strive earnestly and unceasingly for that particular object, for the attainment of which we are united, we will never sacrifice other great and important interests of the republic, but will strenuously support all measures calculated to promote the general good of our common country.

5. *Resolved*, That political Antimasons do not so much desire the mere triumph of party or the success of their candidates,

as they do the triumph of the moral and political principle that secret societies are at war with the two fundamental principles of the social compact, viz. the supremacy of the laws, and the allegiance due to country.

6. *Resolved*, That if any class of our fellow citizens, who admit the soundness of this doctrine, honestly believe that Freemasonry can be effectually abolished in this whole Republic, by any better means than a political organization against it, we earnestly invite them to adopt those means, by *united action*, and to do their duty, by some *ACTIVE, energetic* measures, which they may prefer to accomplish the same object we have in view.

7. *Resolved*, That we do not fear *that* dissolution of our party, as distinct from all other parties, which would follow the voluntary abolition of Freemasonry, in good faith, throughout the country, but most earnestly desire and *court* it.

8. *Resolved*, That we regret the necessity which renders it impossible for us, as a party opposed to Masonry, and in the absence of all evidence as to the particular opinions of such persons, to discriminate between those silently adhering Masons who may really desire the abolition of Freemasonry, and those active members who are resolved to sustain it, at all hazards; but that it is the unavoidable consequence of their own act in neglecting to take any measures to satisfy the public that they do not mean to uphold the Institution, and do not consider their Masonic oaths as binding upon their conscience; and consequently superior to their civil oaths.

9. *Resolved*, That we earnestly and respectfully invite all candid Masons of this description, to meet *out* of the Lodge, if they cannot control it *within*, and to do their duty by effectually abandoning and surrendering the Institution to public opinion, so far as they are connected with it, and *actively* using their influence to induce others to adopt the same patriotic course.

10. *Resolved*, That so long as Freemasons, who profess to desire the abolition of Freemasonry, neglect to take active measures to effect it, we cannot place any confidence in the sincerity of their professions, but are obliged to hold them responsible for countenancing and sustaining a dangerous Institution, which they admit ought to be abolished, while at the same time, they continue, virtually to uphold it.

The above Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Reorganization of the State Committee.

Mr. MERRICK, from the Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the Report of the State Committee to the Convention, submitted the following resolves, which the Committee recommend to be adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That the Report of the State Committee is a gratifying exposition of their proceedings during the past year; and that it be accepted, and placed upon the files of this Convention.

Resolved, That sensible of the laborious and responsible situation which the State Committee have occupied, and grateful for the services which they have rendered in discharging the duties that have devolved upon them, the cordial thanks of this Convention be tendered to each individual of the Committee for their fearless perseverance, their patriotic efforts, and their faithful devotion to the cause of Antimasonry.

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to elect by nomination, (the nomination to be made by a committee to be appointed by the Chair,) a State Committee to consist of eighteen persons, fourteen of whom shall reside in the city of Boston, and the remaining four in other parts of the Commonwealth; and whenever any member of any county, town or district committee shall be present at any meeting of the State Committee, such member shall be considered a member of the State Committee, and act accordingly.

The two first resolutions were unanimously adopted as reported by the Committee. The third was adopted as above recited after various amendments as to the number and location of the members. The Convention elected the following persons, as a

State Committee.

GEORGE ODIORNE, JOHN D. WILLIAMS, HENRY GASSETT, BENJAMIN W. LAMB, THOMAS WALLEY, JONATHAN FRENCH, DANIEL WELD, JACOB HALL, ABNER PHELPS, BENJAMIN V. FRENCH, JOHN P. WHITWELL, BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, DAVID TILDEN, and AMASA WALKER, of Boston; JOHN BAILEY of Dorchester, (Norfolk); TIMOTHY FULLER of Groton, (Middlesex); WILLIAM REED of Marblehead, (Essex); GARDNER BURBANK of Worcester, (Worcester.)

Dr. PHELPS of Suffolk, moved to add the names of NAHUM HARDY of Waltham, JOHN CLARK of Watertown, and ASAPH CHURCHILL of Milton, which was voted.

Mr. CLARK declined, and was excused. Mr. CHURCHILL also declined, but the motion to excuse him, was carried in the negative.

On motion of Mr. WHITMARSH, *voted*, that the State Committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body, and that they be the Committee until another State Convention is holden.

Resolution relating to Mr. Lathrop.

On motion of EPAPHRAS HOYT of Franklin, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention entertain a grateful sense of the disinterested motives, the purity of purpose, and the disregard of personal sacrifices for the sake of principle, which we believe have alone actuated our virtuous fellow citizen, SAMUEL LATHROP, in accepting (after he had voluntarily retired from a long and useful public life,) the Antimasonic nomination for Governor of this Commonwealth, for the two past years: that we cherish his name with high respect, among those citizens, eminent for personal worth and public services, who have given their solemn attestation against the Masonic Institution as a moral and political evil of great magnitude: that we fully appreciate the considerations which have influenced Mr. LATHROP in intimating his desire that the nomination of this Convention for Governor, might be given, if consistent with the public good, to some other citizen, and that a Committee consisting of Gen. HOYT, Col. BURBANK and Mr. ODIORNE, be appointed to communicate these views to Mr. LATHROP.

Depositary.

BENJAMIN V. FRENCH of Boston, was re-chosen Depositary, for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. KNOX, *voted*, That the sums that may be collected for publications and in aid of the Antimasonic cause, be placed in the hands of the Depositary, subject to the order of the State Committee.

The Press.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Antimasonic Editors in the State of Massachusetts, for their great exertion, perseverance and personal sacrifices, in diffusing information upon the subject of Secret Societies.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Convention, that it is the DUTY of every Antimason, to use his best endeavours, to support the Antimasonic presses.

Report of the Committee to wait on Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee to communicate the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, to SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, reported, (at one o'clock) that they had waited on him for that purpose, and presented to him the resolutions, as directed by the Convention; that Mr. ARMSTRONG acknowledged himself highly gratified at such an unexpected expression of the confidence and esteem of so large and respectable a portion of his fellow citizens, and begged the Committee to present his thanks to the Convention, and inform them that at three o'clock this afternoon, he will communicate to them through their Committee, his final answer.

It was thereupon *voted*, That when the Convention adjourn, it will adjourn to meet again at three o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the communication from Mr. ARMSTRONG.

Masonic Jurors.

Mr. HALLETT of Boston, stated to the Convention, that he held in his hand a paper, expressing briefly the views which he believed Antimasons generally entertained, on the subject of excluding Masonic Jurors, from sitting on trials of causes between Masons and those not Masons. On this point great misapprehension prevailed, even among those who were favourable to our cause. Those Antimasons who were at all conversant in Courts of law, were sensible that they were more misunderstood and misrepresented on this point, than upon almost any other. He had recently witnessed in this city an instance of it on the part of a learned judge, who though intimately acquainted with all other legal grounds of challenge, had no just view of the grounds upon which Antimasons claim the right to be tried by an *impartial* jury. He proposed, therefore, to present his views to the Convention on this important point in the administration of justice between man and man. The paper was then read, and committed to Messrs. KNOX, THOMAS and JARVIS.

Adjourned to three o'clock.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 13.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock.

The Committee on the subject of a declaration of the views of this Convention, touching Masonic jurors, made their report, and upon consideration, and some amendment of the document read in the morning, it was, on motion of ONSLOW PETERS, of Worcester, voted unanimously, that the following be adopted as the views of this Convention.

Declaration, on the subject of Masonic Jurors.

The Antimasons of Massachusetts, desirous of being fairly understood by their fellow citizens, upon those opinions which have been most misrepresented by their enemies, and misconceived by their friends, declare through their delegates in State Convention assembled, that the following are the fundamental principles upon which they found their belief that a Mason, adhering to his Masonic oaths, ought not to sit as a juror in a case to be decided between a Mason and one who is not a Mason. They do not consider this as a party question to be carried to the ballot box, but to be left to the operations of the laws, and to the Courts, to be decided on the same fixed principles of law which govern the empannelling of juries, in all other cases, viz : the right of challenging for cause or to the favour, and the claim every citizen has to be tried by a jury as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit.

There is no disfranchisement, as it is called, of jurors, intended by Antimasons. They appeal as private citizens to the Courts, to correct the evil, upon the same principles they adopt to secure an impartial jury in all other cases.

They claim the right, not as a party, but as individuals, to challenge a Masonic juror, for cause or to the favour, in all trials between a party who is a Mason, and one who is not. In cases between Masons, or between those not Masons, where Freemasonry is not in issue, they do not hold that a Mason is not qualified to sit as a juror.

Some of the grounds of this opinion relating to Masonic jurors, are as follows.

1. By the Constitution of the United States, the accused shall enjoy the right of trial by an impartial jury.

2. The 11th article of the Constitution of Massachusetts declares, "That every citizen ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs, in his person, property or character, and that it is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an *impartial* interpretation of the laws, and administration of Justice." By the act of the Legislature of 1807, chap. 139. it is declared, that

"The Justices of the respective Courts shall, on motion from either party in a suit, put any juror upon oath whether he is any way related to either party, or hath formed or given any opinion, or is sensible of any *particular interest* or *prejudice* in the cause, and if, thereupon, it shall appear to the Court that such juror does *not stand indifferent*, in the cause, another juror shall be called or returned, and be placed for the trial of that cause in his stead."

3. By the common law, as laid down in the highest authorities, and fully recognized in our Courts, "it is a principal cause of challenge to a juror, that he is the party's *master, servant, counsellor, steward or attorney, or of the same society* or corporation with him." 3 Blk. Com. p. 263. 1 Archbald, 183.

It has thus been repeatedly decided that members of a religious society cannot sit on a jury where one of the parties belongs to that society, and another does not. This has never been accounted a disfranchisement of a juror.

4. So it is uniformly decided that any degree of blood affinity or by marriage, even to the ninth degree, disqualifies a juror from sitting in a cause.

5. The doctrine is also laid down in Bacon's Abridgment. Title Jury; and we conceive is especially applicable to this case, that "an honest man may, under some circumstances, be subject to bias, as a juror, and to think he goes by the evidence only, when the weight of evidence is increased by his *affections*."

6. Now we hold that the *oaths* taken by Masons, constitute such an affinity or relation, as the law, in no other case, will permit between a juror and a party. This presumption is founded on the circumstance of general favour to a particular class of persons, and not on the consideration of the juror's motives as a juror. Hence it no more disfranchises a juror to prevent his sitting on a cause where he may favour a *Masonic* brother, than to prevent his sitting in a case where a *natural* brother is a party. In both cases the juror *may* act honestly, but the policy of the law will not trust him. It will not expose him to a conflict between his duty and his affections: much less ought it to expose him to a conflict between his *Masonic* and his civil oaths, which are incompatible.

7. The brother Mason is bound by express oaths and promises to obey all signs and summonses from his brother Mason; to fly to his relief at the risk of life, to answer the grand hailing sign of distress, &c. which may be made secretly, in open Court, between the party and the juror, to apprise him of all approaching danger, and to espouse his cause, so as to extricate him from any difficulty, right or wrong. The *natural* brother has made no such promises, and yet the law excludes him from the jury.

8. The relation of *master* and *servant*, is also a good ground of challenge. By the oaths and obligations of Masonry, each Mason is the *servant* of another Mason, who calls upon him for his services, and has sworn to *obey him*, whenever summoned to do so. The law in other cases, will not allow a juror to sit, in any cause, where he is subject to the command of either party, and bound to obey him; not that the juror *will* obey the summons, as a juror, but that he *may feel the force of the appeal in some degree*, and therefore be influenced by that bias against which the law is so careful to guard.

9. Thus standing in the relation of servant and master to each other, the law would not allow the servant to retire with the jury to deliberate, and much less to be one of the jury to pronounce what the verdict is.

10. True, the oaths of Masons are illegal; and of no binding force in law or conscience, but there is no evidence that adhering Masons *so consider them*, but the contrary, and we hold that as a man thinketh so is he.

11. So also, if a *Masonic* juror, on examination, should show that his understanding of his *Masonic* oaths was contrary to, or very different from their plain and obvious meaning, it would seem to disqualify him, from the very fact that he admits he has in one instance, taken a solemn oath, on a solemn occasion, and at the same time swore one thing while he meant another; and

if he did so swear and so construe that oath, what safety is there in his construction of his *civil* oath as a juror, to act impartially and without bias ?

12. Neither is the sitting of a juror in a cause a *franchise*, but a *burden*, a *duty*, imposed by the law, and from which duty certain classes of citizens are exempted, as a *favour*. Hence it is no *disfranchisement* to set a juror aside, on legal grounds of challenge. The *franchise* is in the right of the party to be tried by an *impartial* jury, free from bias.

We therefore, as Antimasons, view this question as simply a legal question, of course affecting our political and dearest rights, but a question belonging to the Legislature or to the judicial tribunals to regulate, under the direction of public opinion and the fixed principles of right: and the conclusion we arrive at is this.

That if, as is shown by the oaths and promises of Masons, the relation of *master* and *servant*, the artificial affinity of *brotherhood* in the relation one Mason stands to another, the power the party possesses to use the grand hailing sign in secret, and so, at least, to testify in his own cause, and to command the service which the juror has sworn to perform; if abundant reason to believe that the juror feels the force of his Masonic obligations in conscience and in fact, and so might withhold from the court evidence it would be his duty, under some circumstances to give; if liability in fact, to either party to perform the duties of a subject to his prince, and for his disobedience, to punishment which a sovereign power alone can inflict; if these disqualifications do not constitute a good cause of challenge to a Mason, where one party is and the other is not a Mason; then the conclusion cannot be avoided that *no person is to be challenged for favor to a Mason, at all, in any case*. But if Masons, are to be subjected to the same disabilities, and bound by the same liabilities, when before a jury or on a jury, as are all other citizens, in all other relations, it then follows that a Mason, who is a party in a cause, has not a right to avail himself of the sworn service, or the undue bias which *may* determine a Masonic juror in his favour, against another party, not a Mason; more especially in a question nearly balanced between the two parties. It equally follows, that a juror, as he can have no *interest* in the result of a cause, so he ought to have no secret motive operating upon his mind, inducing him to favour one party more than another, and therefore he has no *right*, as the member of a society, whose associate members he has sworn to aid, to sit on a jury where, by possibility, he may feel bound to comply with that obligation, to the injury of another party.

Declension of Mr. Armstrong.

At four o'clock, the Committee to wait on Mr. ARMSTRONG, made a further report, that they had again called on that gentleman, and received from him the reply, that in regard to the subject of Freemasonry, alluded to in the resolution annexed to his nomination, for Lieutenant Governor, he would answer that his opinions remain the same now, as was expressed to the Chairman of the Antimasonic State Committee in a letter directed to that gentleman, dated Nov. 17, 1831, and to that communication he would respectfully refer the Convention, for an exposition of his present sentiments, in regard to the Masonic Institution.

Your Committee wish the Convention to understand, that Mr. ARMSTRONG treated them with great courtesy, and communicated his feelings and sentiments in a frank and honourable manner; expressing a hope, that if, as he supposed, his views should not meet the wishes of the Convention, and they should feel compelled to withdraw from him their support, as a candidate for office, he should still enjoy their respect and confidence as a man.

The report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. JARVIS of Suffolk, it was unanimously *resolved*, That SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, having declined the nomination of this Convention, for the office of Lieutenant Governor, the Convention do now proceed to ballot for a candidate.

On motion of Mr. DOWLEY of Worcester, it was *voted*, to reconsider the vote by which this Convention tendered to SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, their nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Ballot for Lieutenant Governor.

The Committee to collect and count the votes reported,

The whole number,	138
Necessary to a choice,	104
WILLIAM REED of Marblehead, has	134
T. FULLER,	3
S. T. ARMSTRONG,	1

Voted unanimously, that WILLIAM REED of Marblehead, be nominated as the Antimasonic candidate for Lieut. Governor of this Commonwealth, and that Messrs. WALKER, HALL and BUF-FUM, be a Committee to communicate this vote to Mr. REED.

On motion of Mr. WHITMARSH, the State Committee were empowered to fill the vacancy, in the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, should such vacancy occur.

On motion of Mr. WHITNEY, the proceedings and documents of this Convention, were referred to a publishing Committee, consisting of the members of the State Committee.

Address to the People.

On motion of Mr. RICE, it was voted that the State Committee be a Committee to prepare and present to the people of this Commonwealth an Address, upon the subject of the nomination made by this Convention, to be signed by the President and Secretaries of the Convention.

Chief Justice Marshall.

On motion of Mr. ODIORNE, the Officers of the Convention, were appointed to communicate to the venerable Chief Justice MARSHALL, of the United States Supreme Court, the fact that he is publicly held up by Freemasons, and by Masonic presses, as an ardent advocate of that Institution, which he is represented here, as having recently declared to be "a jewel of inestimable value;" and to respectfully inquire of him whether he has expressed or entertains any such opinion. And also to inquire of him, whether, as the biographer of Washington, he knows of the existence of any authentic originals or copies of letters, addressed by Washington to Masonic bodies.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President, for the able manner in which he had presided. And also to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for their services.

The President acknowledged the vote of thanks, and congratulated the Convention upon the harmonious and brilliant results of their deliberations, and the auspicious circumstances under which they were about to separate, carrying with them, to their constituents, the strongest incentives and arguments to induce the people of this Commonwealth to second and sustain their nominations:

At 5 o'clock, Friday, P. M. the Convention adjourned without day.

Attest.	BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, HERMAN ATWILL, DANIEL HENSHAW, AMASA WALKER,	}	<i>Secretaries.</i>
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After the adjournment of the Convention, the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. REED, made the following report to the State Committee.

The Committee appointed to wait on WILLIAM REED, and inform him of his nomination by the Convention, as a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor, have performed that service and report, that he declines the nomination, assigning as his reason for so doing that he is engaged in various religious and benevolent societies to such an extent, that his time and attention are wholly engrossed by them, and render it impossible for him to discharge the duties of the office proposed, if he should be elected to the same.

He desires your Committee to return to the Convention an expression of his gratitude for the honour they have conferred upon him, and to assure them that he feels a deep interest in the success of the noble cause they have espoused.

NOTE.

The first Antimasonic Convention, in 1830, at Boston, had 242 members, from 8 counties. Second Convention, May 1831, at Boston, 243 members, 10 counties. Third, September 1832, at Worcester, 319 members from 102 towns and 11 counties. Fourth, September 1833, at Boston, 420 members, 104 towns, 11 counties.

**LIST OF DELEGATES,
WHO TOOK THEIR SEATS IN THE FOURTH ANTIMASONIC
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
SEPTEMBER, 1833.**

SUFFOLK.

<i>Boston.</i>	George Savage
Abner Phelps	Benjamin Frost
John D. Williams,	Simeon Palmer
George Odiorne	James Pike
Henry Gassett	Charles Warren
B. W. Lamb	H. P. Cushing
Thomas Walley	Larra Crane
Jonathan French	Samuel Hudson
Daniel Weld	Dexter Dickinson
Jacob Hall	Romanus Emerson
Benj. V. French	James H. Paine
J. P. Whitwell	Charles F. Adams
Amasa Walker	Charles A. Macomber
Benjamin F. Hallett	Marshall Tenney
David Tilden	Noah Gray
Ichabod Macomber	Russell Jarvis
Joel Thayer	John Greenwood
John Sullivan	John Adams
Ephraim Hall	Kiley Hayford
Nath'l Fisher Ames	Ichabod Macomber, jr.
Thomas Barnes	Isaac Knapp
Simon K. Hewins	Thomas Blasland
Israel Ames	Thomas B. Warren
Newell Withington	Oliver Johnson
George Sutherland	Aaron Hale
Ebenezer Goodrich	Joseph Curtis
Samuel D. Greene	William Stetson
Daniel Gregg	John A. Haskell,
Samuel N. Fuller	Nathaniel Holmes
David Chamberlain	Jacob Pike
Heman Holmes	Edward Smith
Daniel Wild, jr.	William Trumbull
Martin Packard	Ebenezer Tasker
Joseph Noyes (<i>Ward 11</i>)	Calvin Haven
Ebenezer Hayward	Stephen Child, jr.
Lemuel Cushing	Benjamin C. Bacon
Jeremiah Campbell	Elbridge G. Wellington
George Griffin	Samuel Gale
Sargent S. Littlehale	Aaron B. Fairbanks
Thomas Gaffield	Oliver M. Gale
Aaron Bancroft	Nathaniel Budd
Thomas Hill	Henry A. Hovey
Joshua Cheever	John Putnam
Isaac Porter	John W. Rogers—83
Joshua Chamberlain	

LIST OF DELEGATES.

MIDDLESEX.

Charlestown.

Edwin Monroe
Hiram Manly
Jonathan Howe
James C. Odiorne
John R. Campbell
William L. Lewis.

Medford.

Nathan Adams
Nathan Adams, jr.

Woburn.

Benjamin Wyman
Luther Elliot
Henry Cutter
Asa Parker

Burlington.

Nathaniel Kendall
Ishmael Munroe.

Reading.

Caleb Wakefield
Thomas Sweetser
Ambrose Kingman
James Parker,
John Bachelder
Elijah Parker, jr.
Reuben Gerry.

South Reading.

Burrage Yale
Martin Stowell
Thomas Skinner
Joel Sweetser.

Lexington.

J. P. Merriam
David Tuttle
Joseph Rugg
Leonard Cutler
Ebenezer Smith
Abner W. Merriam.

Concord.

Stedman Butrick
William Munroe
Herman Atwill
Cyrus Wheeler
Joshua Brown
Isaac Cutler
Elisha Wheeler.

Lincoln.

Cyrus Smith.

Watertown.

John Clark
George Lawton
Lankin Smith
John Roberts
Amos H. Livermore
James P. Briggs.
Jacob Baldwin

John Mead

George Coolidge
William Waitt.

Newton.

Matthias Collins
Joel Fuller
Elijah Adams
Seth Davis
Caleb M. Stimson.

Lowell.

William L. Chaplin
Charles Sanderson.

Weston.

Alpheus Bigelow
Abijah Coburn.

Framingham.

Elisha Frost
Hollis Cloyes
Lawson Rice.

Marlborough.

Stephen Pope
Ezekiel Parmenter
Ezekiel Bruce
Stephen Rice.

Brighton.

Emery Rice.

Shirley.

James P. Whitney.
Zenas Brown.

Cambridge.

Benjamin Waterhouse
Francis Bowman
William Porter
Sampson Tarbell
John Greenleaf
Andrew Allen
Josiah Burrage, jr.
Edward Brown, jr.

Townsend.

Jacob Dix
Isaac Spaulding, jr.
East Sudbury.

Jacob Reeves.

Waltham.

Nahum Hardy
Amory Moore
Jarvis Lewis
David Townsend
Darius Wellington
Uriah B. Stearns
Thomas Barnes
Charles F. Hardy.

Malden.

Timothy Bailey,
Aaron Green
Thomas Waitt, jr.

<i>Bedford.</i>	Benjamin F. Bachelder.
Oliver Abbot,	<i>Billerica.</i>
Moses Hayward, jr.	Fitch Tufts
<i>Groton.</i>	David Parker
Amos Farnsworth	John Eames.
Bradford Russell	<i>Pepperell.</i>
Elijah Whitton	John P. Ballard
Noah Shattuck.	<i>Stoneham.</i>
<i>Holliston.</i>	James Steele
Timothy Rockwood	Abijah Bryant—105.

PLYMOUTH.

<i>Plymouth.</i>	<i>Hanover.</i>
William Thomas	William Morse.
George Adams	<i>Duxbury.</i>
Bartlett Holmes, jr.	Isaiah Alden
<i>Abington.</i>	James Spooner, jr.
Benjamin King	<i>Middleborough.</i>
John Cushing	H. G. Wood
Micah Pool.	E. T. Soule
<i>Bridgewater.</i>	Zalter Pickens
Morton Eddy	Darius Darling
Abram Washburn, 2d.	Samuel Breck
<i>North Bridgewater.</i>	<i>Halifax.</i>
David Ames	Seth Allen.
Lucius Kingman.	<i>Scituate.</i>
<i>East Bridgewater.</i>	James Curtis
Azor Harris	Cushing O'Briggs
Lebbeus Smith.	Nathaniel Clapp—24.

HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Belchertown.</i>	<i>Ware.</i>
William Phelps.	Augustus B. Reed—3.
<i>Enfield.</i>	
Ephraim Richards.	

NORFOLK.

<i>Roxbury.</i>	Otis Shepard.
Benjamin P. Williams	<i>Randolph.</i>
Joseph Curtis	Seth Mann
Francis Brinley	Samuel L. Bass
Thomas Brewer	Jedediah French
Samuel Langley	Samuel Thayer
John Heath	Henry B. Alden.
Aaron D. Williams	<i>Milton.</i>
Henry Lowder	Joseph Morton
Mark P. Sweatt	Asaph Churchill
Abner Child	Nathaniel R. Leman
Moses Williams	Minot Thayer
Aaron D. Weld	John L. Pierce
Nathaniel Austin	Joseph Porter
Ralph Haskins	Henry G. Durell
Samuel Pendergrast.	Nathan Stanley.
<i>Dorchester.</i>	<i>Quincy.</i>
John Bailey	Thomas Taylor
Nathaniel Ford	John Souther.
Edward Foster, Jr.	<i>Weymouth.</i>
Cheever Newhall	Christopher Webb
Richard Clap	Lemuel Humphrey
Edward Jones	Leonard Tirrell
Hiram Shepard	Fisher A. Kingsbury.
Enos Howe	

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Stoughton.

Jesse Pierce
Jabez Talbot
Martin Wales
Holman Johnson
Thomas Capen.

Sharon.

Samuel D. Hewins.

Foxborough.

Henry Hobart.

Wrentham.

Libbeus Porter
Fisher Messinger.

Franklin.

Caleb Fisher
Elisha Pond
Stephen Rhoades.

Medway.

Luther Metcalf
Paul Daniels.

Deerfield.

Epaphras Hoyt
Stephen Whitney.

Greenfield.

James P. Fogg.

Canton.

James Endicott
Elijah Spare
James Blackman.

Dedham.

John W. Ames
John Guild
David Andrews
David Stone
Enoch G. Jackman.

Cohasset.

Henry I. Turner
Peter Lathrop.

Needham.

Benjamin Slack.
John Mills.

Medfield.

Artemas Woodward.
Brookline.

Benjamin Bradley—71.

FRANKLIN.

New Salem.

William Whitaker
William Smith—5.

BRISTOL.

New Bedford.

Charles W. Morgan
Thomas Mandell
Isaac Case
Joseph R. Shiverick
William H. Stowell
Wing Russell
James Wady.

Troy.

Micah H. Ruggles
Nathaniel B. Borden
Henry H. Fish
Phillip R. Bennett
Gilbert H. Durfee
Jervis Shove.

Seekonk.

Seth Whitmarsh
Francis C. Gardner.

Somerset.

Isaac Pierce.

Norton.

Jacob Shepherd
Eddy Lincoln

Easton.

Elbridge G. Reed
Otis Cary.

Berkley.

Samuel French.
Dighton.

Leonard Gooding.
Taunton.

Daniel Brewer
Joseph Wilbur
Calvin Woodward, 2d.
Etheridge Clark
Aaron Lincoln
Benjamin Caswell
Edward Wilcox.

Swanzey.

Benajah Mason
George Mason.

Westport.

Abner B. Gifford
James H. Handy
Jireh Brownell—34.

ESSEX.

Lynn.

Jonathan Buffum
William Abbot
Ebenezer Brown
Joseph Breed, 3d.
Warren Burrell
Thomas I. Bowler
Christopher Bubier

Nathan D. Chase
Daniel Chase
Joseph R. Currier
Jonah R. Clough
Daniel Farrington
Samuel Haskell
Jacob Ingalls
Daniel Henshaw

Jonah Lakeman	<i>Danvers.</i>
Jesse L. Lewis	Amos King.
Silvanus Newhall	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Francis S. Newhall	Isaac Dennison.
John Osborn	<i>Lynnfield.</i>
Micajah C. Pratt	Joshua Hawkes
William Phillips	Joshua Hewes
William Richardson, Jr.	John Upton
Christopher Robinson	Wm. F. Whittredge.
G. W. Raddin	<i>Methuen.</i>
John Stone	Stephen Barker, 2d.
George Todd.	<i>Saugus.</i>
<i>Newburyport.</i>	James Dennison
Robert Laird.	Thomas Mansfield.
<i>Salem.</i>	<i>Wenham.</i>
Richard P. Waters.	Adoniram Dodge.
	Warren Peabody—40.

WORCESTER.

<i>Worcester.</i>	John M. Fiske.
Pliny Merrick	<i>North Brookfield.</i>
Thomas Chamberlain	Walter Walker
Levi A. Dowley	Freeman Walker.
Gardner Burbank	<i>Shrewsbury.</i>
Benjamin F. Smith	Thomas W. Ward, Jr.
Ichabod Washburn	Prescott Brigham.
Elijah A. Brigham	<i>Milford.</i>
Willard Brown	Leonard Chapin
Charles Boardman	Horris Freeman.
Southworth A. Howland.	<i>Ward.</i>
<i>Westborough.</i>	Smiley Bancroft.
Lovett Peters	<i>Hardwick.</i>
Otis Brigham	Joseph Knox.
Onslow Peters	<i>Bolton.</i>
Joseph Lathrop.	Stephen P. Gardner
<i>Millbury.</i>	Oliver Barrett
Joshua Carter	Joseph Stratton.
Simon Tainter.	<i>Grafton.</i>
Ephraim Goulding, Jr.	Henry Parker
<i>Leicester.</i>	Calvin W. Furbush.
Harvey Tainter	<i>Northborough.</i>
Asa B. Watson.	Asaph Rice
<i>Upton.</i>	<i>West Boylston.</i>
Elijah Stoddard	Benjamin F. Keyes.
Rufus Fletcher.	<i>Mendon.</i>
<i>Brookfield.</i>	Preserved S. Thayer.
Samuel Perry	<i>Harvard.</i>
Rufus Harrington	George Gerry
E. Merriam	Wm. K. Harrod—43.

HAMPDEN.

<i>Monson.</i>
Welcome Converse
Austin Fuller—2.

BARNSTABLE.

<i>Barnstable.</i>	<i>Sandwich.</i>
Benjamin Hallett	Russell Freeman
Zenas D. Bassett	Charles H. Freeman—5.
George Lovell.	

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The following named gentlemen took seats in the Convention by a vote of invitation, as honorary members, with the right to debate but not to vote.

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Boston.</i>	<i>Southborough.</i>
John Gulliver	B. Rice.
George Gibson	<i>Medway.</i>
Jonathan Furbush	Christopher Slocum.
John Stoddard	<i>Brighton.</i>
Robert Wallack	Samuel Davis
Jared A. Joy	Jonas Wilder.
Thomas P. Ryder	<i>Groton.</i>
Reuben Swan, Jr.	Thomas A. Staples
Parker Barnes	Isaiah Coggin.
Laban A. Tyler.	<i>Cambridgeport.</i>
<i>Chelsea.</i>	Samuel Barrett.
Z. Hall	<i>Easton.</i>
E. Currier.	James Dickerman.
<i>Scituate.</i>	<i>New Bedford.</i>
Ebenezer T. Fogg,	Sampson Perkins.
Samuel Turner	<i>Upton.</i>
<i>Randolph.</i>	William Hall.
Zenas French	<i>Norton.</i>
Samuel Bass.	Luther Lincoln.
<i>Bridgewater.</i>	<i>North Bridgewater.</i>
Azor Harris	Lysander Howard.
Lebbius Smith.	<i>Medford.</i>
<i>Newton.</i>	Charles Curtis.
William Jackson	<i>Stoughton.</i>
Benjamin Eddy	Isaac Littlefield.
Wm. F. Ward.	<i>Weston.</i>
<i>Grafton.</i>	Winthrop Harrington.
Abraham Cook	
Abraham Borden.	

CONNECTICUT.

<i>New Haven.</i>	<i>Coventry.</i>
Robert B. Hall.	Chauncey Boothe.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Brookfield.</i>	Trueworthy Chamberlain.
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PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Philadelphia.</i>	John Gest—41.
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RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of Delegates present 420, from eleven counties and 104 towns, viz :

	Towns.	Delegates.
Suffolk	1	88
Middlesex	28	105
Plymouth	10	24
Hampshire	3	3
Norfolk	18	71
Franklin	3	5
Bristol	11	34
Essex	9	40
Worcester	18	43
Hampden	1	2
Barnstable	2	5
Total	104	420
Delegates		420
Honorary Members		41
Total		461

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